THE JACKSON ELECTION.

CHANDLER CALLS UP HIS RESOLUTION. SUPPRESSION OF THE NEGRO VOTE OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE - THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (Special).-Senator Chander succeeded in making it very nacomfortable for three-quarters of an hour for the Democratic side of the chamber to-day. He called up the resolution offered by him the other day instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the suppression of the votes of the colored citizens of Jackson, Miss., at the recent municipal election and the participation in such suppression by the United States District-Attorney, the Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, and Deputy United States Marshal. In support of the resolution Mr. Chandler read some letters from citizens in Jack-son and displayed to the Senate a few of the hand

Chandler read some letters from citizens in Jackson and displayed to the Senate a few of the hand bills used by the young bulldozers of that city to intimidate the negroes. After he for through, there was, upon the admission of Democrats themselves, absolutely no reason why they should not support the resolution. Still it was passed only upon a strict party vote, with the exception of Mr. Riddleberger who, to the astonishment of his colleagues on the Republican side, voted with the Democrats against the resolution. It was adopted by a vote of 29 to 24.

Mr. Chandler submitted that the question, although it affected only for the time being a municipal election in the city of Jackson, was of National importance. The country, this year, was to enter on an election which was to decide the Presidency and also to decide the complexion of the National House of Representatives. In that election at least 12,000.000 of voters representing 6,000.000 of American people would participate. Among these voters were probably 1,500.000 black men representing 6,000.000 or 7,000.000 of their own race; and it was an important question whethe those 1,500.000 black men were, or were not, to be allowed to vote. It was a question which concerned those citizens who desired to protect the tariff whether that matter should be settled by a fair vote of all who are voters under the Constitution, or be settled with 1,500.000 of those voters disfranchised in pursuance of that policy which had been deliberately adopted in the capital of the State of Mississippi, which State was seeking to-day to have an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to aid in passing on the validity of the Constitutional amendments.

Mr. Riddleberger remarked that there was no concealment of the feet that the resolution was intended to affect matters that ought to be considered only in executive session, and he gave notice that as to himself he would vote for the considered only in executive session, and he gave notice that as to himself he would vote for the consider

Mr. Lamar.

Mr. Chandler called the attention of the Senators from Mississippi to the XV Constitutional Amendment, which declares that "the right of citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." He conceived that whenever in any election, within any State, the right of any man to votewas denied because he was black, that was a proper matter for investigation by the Senate.

MR. ENDICOTT WILL PLEASE EXPLAIN. MR. BOUTELLE'S REBEL FLAG RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (Special) .- The House to-day adopted the resolution of inquiry calling pon the Secretary of War for certain information respecting the flags and other trophies captured from "enemies of the United States" during the waz of the Rebellion, and also the one requiring certain other information from the same official respecting the official records of the same war. The scope and purport of both resolutions were explained in THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday. It is said that when one or both of the resolutions were first published several of the War Department cflicials snapped their fingers and said:
"Oh, that amounts to nothing. It will be sent to the Military Committee and that will be the

"Oh, that amounts to nothing. It will be the of the Military Committee and that will be the end of it."

They must be considerably disappointed. The action of that committee, as Chairman Townshend was careful to explain to-day, was unanimous. Every member of the committee was anxious, apparently at least, to obtain the information. And in the House to-day, that fiery warrior Chairman Townshend was a perfect model of coolness and self-restraint. He shed, as a duck does water, certain irritating observations which fell from the lips of Mr. Boutelle and which on a less serious occasion would have stung him to fury. Mr. the lips of Mr. Boutelle and which on a less serious occasion would have stung him to fury. Mr. Eoutelle's remarks were confined to comments on the amendments proposed by the committee, which had received the approval of the Republican members and which do not appear to be of materiel importance. Under one of them the Secretary of War will be able to show, probably, that certain stands of colors explained from Union treers by the Rebels and afterward recaptared by the Union forces, have been returned to the commands to which they originally belonged or to the authorities of the States to which the commands belonged. It probably is true that such restorations were made during the which they originally belonged or to the authorities of the States to which the commands belonged. It probably is true that such restorations were made during the Administration of President Grant. But that has no bearing on the auestion of the surrender of the captured Robel flaces which are public

NAME TWO FREE RADE SPEECHES—INDICATIONS HAT HIS THE WILL NOT BE PLEASANT.

WISHINGTON Jan, 12 (Special).—Mr. Carlisle has been invited to go South and deliver a couple of Free-Trade speeches. He will speak in Atlanta on January 23. and in Macen on January 24. It is understood that the invitation was extended to Mr. Carlisle by James Campbell, proprietor of The Macon Telegraph, and Congressman Blount. Georgia men here look upon this invitation as a phase in the contest over the question whether Senator Colquitt shall be his own successor or not. The slate is arranged so that Colquitt shall succeed Brown in the United States Senate and Slount shall succeed Gordon as Governor Congressman Blount. Georgia men nere took upon this invitation as a phase in the contest over the question whether Senator Colquitt shall be his own successor or not. The slate is arranged so that Colquitt shall succeed himself, Gordon shall succeed Brown in the United States Senate and Blount shall succeed Gordon as Governor of Georgia. The Atlanta Constitution is in the movement to defeat Colquitt, and the invitation to ment to defeat Colquitt, and the invitation to Carlisle to speak in a district fast becoming a strong protection community is part of the heme. A called meeting was held day before yesterday

scheme.

A called meeting was heid day before yesterday by the Democratic Executive Committee of Bibb County, in Macon, to consider the marter of Mr. Carlisle's reception and seech. Judge G. W. Gustin, of the Subreme Court, moved in the meeting that Mr. Carlisle be unde the guest of the Hemocratic Executive Committee of Bibb County. Mayor Thorp, one of the richest men in the community, objected. He based his objection upon the ground that the Democratic party was divided against 1250f. He said that while he was an ardent 1250f. He said that while he was an ardent in the committee the guest of either division of the party, the said that if Mr. Randall came there to make a proceed in the committees that Mr. Carlisle should be the guest of the committee, and it was voed unaimously had used to any other distinguished stranger.

But a more significant thing has occurred since then, and that is that the Commercial Travelier's association of Georgia, after it was ascertained that Mr. Carlisle was to make a freetrade speech in Macon, had a called meeting and extended an unnimously signed invitation to Colonel J. F. Manson to speak in Macon in reply to Mr. Carlisle was to make a freetrade speech in Macon, had a called meeting and one of the most enterprising men in Georgia.

The lift was reported to the House by the Committee of the Commercial Travelier's association of Georgia, after it was ascertained that Mr. Carlisle was to make a freetral speech in Macon, bad a called meeting and extended an unnimously signed invitation to Colonel J. F. Manson to speak in Macon in reply to Mr. Carlisle on February 4. Colonel Manson is one of the leading business men and one of the most enterprising men in Georgia.

The leading of the corticle of the coloned manson is one of the leading business men and one of the most enterprising men in Georgia.

THE WOOL MEN IN HARMONY. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (Special). - The free-traders in Washington are extremely anxious to make it appear that there is no prospect of agreement among the representatives of the wool-growers, wool man-

the representatives of the wool-growers, wool manufacturers and wool dealers, who are now in conference here. The contrary is true. The representatives of these separate although really united interests will agree. There is no lack of harmony among them. The trouble among outsiders seems to be mainly because these business men do not feel inclined at every step to disclose the details of their business. From the best information that can be obtained to-night the manufacturers and growers are cordially united in purpose, and do not disagree as to details. It there be any friction whatever it is caused by outside influences upon some of the wool dealers. It is said that there is a disposition to recommend a change of the tariff from mixed duties—specific pivs ad valorem—to purely ad valorem duties, the object being thus to prevent or at least curb the abuse of undervaluations. At a late hour to-night the conferees were still in session, and it is not expected that a conclusion of the whole matter wille be reached before to-morrow night.

THEY PROPOSE TO TAKE THINGS EASILY. Washington, Jan. 12. (Special).—It is intimated by Democrats who are in the confidence of Speaker Carlisle, and understand the plans upon which the House committees were constituted, that the Educational Committee will hold only one meeting for some time to come, and that will be to organize and elect a clerk. After that, they say, the committee will rest on its oars. It may begin the consideration of the Blair bill sometime late in June or July. Mr. Candler, of Georgia, an unswerving apponent of the bill, is chairman of the Education

Committee, and the majority of his colleagues will stand by him.

DEMOCRATS FIGHT AGAINST DEMOCRATS. THE BILL TO INCREASE BANK CIRCULATION-ACTION PREVENTED BY DILATORY TACILES.

WASHINGTON, Jan 12. (Special) .- The House to day was treated to another exhibition of the harmony which pervades the Democratic majority. About one-fourth of the Democrats assisted by three or four Republicans filibustered to prevent action upon the report of the Democratic Committee on Banking and Currency and succeeded for the time being in their purpose. When Chairman Wilkins called up the bill to provide that National banking associations shall be entitled to receive circulating notes in amounts equal to the par value of the bonds deposited by them, provided that at no time shall the amount of notes

par value of the bonds deposited by them, provided that at no time shall the amount of notes exceed the actual paid-in capital. Messrs. Weaver of Iowa and Bland of Missouri, sprang to their feet and made points of order against consideration. After General Weaver had made a speech against the bill, which he declared might add \$400,000,000 to the monetary circulation of the country, and after Mr. Bland also had attacked the measure both points of order were overruled.

Mr. Wilkins then explained that the effect of the measure, if all the national banks should avail themselves of its provisions, would be to increase the total amount of circulating notes on the bonds now deposited from the present figures, about \$167,000,000 to about \$189,000,000. He and other friends of the bill then sought to reach some understanding with its opponents as to the time to be given for a debate but the latter were obdurate. Mr. Wilkins then demanded the previous question and Messrs. Bland and Weaver began to offer dilatory motions which were supported by a sufficient number of Democrats to call the yeas and mays and waste time. The morning hour expired without action. The committee will have the privilege of using one more morning hour, at the expiration of which, if no action be had, the bill will go to the calendar of "unfinished business." where it may be stranded for a long time. Unless some agreement can be reached between the griends and opponents of the measure, so as to allow a vote to be taken after reas-enable debate, its situation must be regarded as critical and its fate s doubtful.

GENERAL BRAGG FOR THE MEXICAN MISSION. HIS NOMINATION SENT TO THE S NATE-CAREER OF

THE NEW DIPLOMAT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (Special).—The President to-day nominated Edward S. Bragg. of Wisconsin, to be Minister to Mexico. General Bragg is a native of New-York, in which State he was born sixty-one years ago. He entered the Union Army the outbreak of the War as a Captain in the three months service. Upon his return to Wisconsin he was given the Colonelcy of a regiment and in 1863 was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. During the latter part of the War he commanded the famous Iron Brigade in the Army General. During the latter part of the war he commanded the famous Iron Brigade in the Army of the Potomac. His military career was that of a gallant and faithful soldier. General Bragg served eight years in the House of Representatives. In the last Congress he was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. He has always been a stanch Democrat, but in Congress he became somewhat noted for his stubborn opposition to the payment of disloyal claims of every description. As an actor in the exciting seene in the Democration National Convention of 1884, when John Kelly assisted by his Hotspur licutenants undertook to necuminuou any quoaxed put apin 410m and 1900 and hour, achieved National fame for his incisive and bitter speech lashing the Tammanay Hall Democracy. It was in that speech that he used the phrase which has become historie: "We love Mr. Cleveland for the enemies he has made,"

General Bragg's appointment, which will remove him from the theatre of Wisconsin politics, will be a source of greater satisfaction to Mr. Vilas than any other political event which he can hope for this side of the next Democratic National Convention. Mr. Vilas thought he had conquered his enemy when he prevented his nomination for Congress in 1886. He realized his mistake when General Bragg's successor turned out to be Republican.

General Bragg was on the floor of the House this

General Bragg's successor turned out to be Republican.

General Bragg was on the floor of the House this afternoon and said to his friends that he expects to return to Wisconsin early next week to close up certain law business in which he is engaged and that he does not expect to return to Washington before going to Mexico. His friends predict that Minister Bragg's diplomatic career will be honorable to himself and the country, although he is by nature combative and his training would not lead us to expect him to shine in diplomacy. He is frank, direct, and fearless. Whether his frankness like that of Minister Jackson will bring him into difficulty with Secretary Bayard remains to be seen.

SEVERER LAWS FOR INDIAN TERRITORY.

Washington Jan. 12 (Special).—The House to-day passed the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee providing new penalties for robbery, burglary and larceny in Indian Territory. Under the present law the maximum punishment is true that such restorations were made during the Administration of President Grant. But that has no bearing on the aucstion of the surrender of the captured Robel flaces which are public property of the United States.

CAELISLE CALLED TO GEORGIA.

NO MAKE IND FR.E. RADE SPECCHES—INDICATIONS MATHEMATICAL THAN MATHEMAT

FIRST ACT OF THE LTH CONGRESS. A BILL PROVIDING FOR A COMMISSIONER OF FISH

AND FISHERIES SENT TO THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (Special).-The first act of the Lth. Congress to be sent to the President for

would be the foundation for a large and permanent increase of expenditure.

Chairman Dunn pointed out that the office itself has been in existence for a number of years, but that its incumbent, the late Spencer F. Baird, had served without pay.

This led Major Steele, of Indiana, to inquire whether no eminent Democratic scientist could be found who would be willing to serve his country on the same terms. He adhered to this line of inquiry until Colonel Dunn became nettled. Luckily he yielded the floor to S. S. Cox, who delivered an earnest speech in favor of the bill and won applause from both sides of the House. The bill was then passed without a division. Of its approval by the President there can be no doubt. Does it not authorize him to appoint another Democrat to a lucrative office? In his speech Mr. Cox said, as he could well afford to say, that he cared not whether a Democrat or Republican was appointed. The President will take care of that matter.

DEMOCRATIC CARE OF PENSIONERS. Washington, Jan. 12 (Special).-For five or six years Friday evening of each week has been devoted to the consideration of private pension bills in the House. This has given an opportunity to dispose of a large number of such measures. When the President's vetoes were attacked, the Democratic newspapers referred with pride to the fact that the last Congress passed more pension bills than any of its predecessors, and that the Preithan any of its predecessors, and that the Preident approved more of such bills than did Presidents Grant, Hayes, and Arthur together. In the last political campaign Democratic stump orators everywhere in the North expatiated on the same fact. Now, it is understood that the majority in the House has concluded that the Friday evening business can be dispensed with, and that the overworked Representatives of the people shall not be dragged to the Capitol at night to look after the interests of pensioners or anybody else.

MR. FOSTER'S PLACE NOT TO BE FILLED. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12-It is stated at the Department of Justice that the vacancy in the force of the office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New-York caused by the resignation of Assistant District Attorney Foster will not be filled at least for the present, but that the money saved by discontinuing that office will be added pro rata to the salaries of the other as-

DONELSON PROVIDED FOR AFTER ALL. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12-The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has awarded the

restaurant privileges of the House of Representatives to Samuel Donelson, of Tennessee, who for the past two years held the office of Door- it will be announced this morning—Gen-keeper of the House.

LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS.

ANTI-CHINESE SPEECHES IN THE SENATE MESSES, STEWART AND MITCHELL URGE ELCI.U-

SION-THE PARIS EXPOSITION. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 -Mr. PLATT presented a morial in the Senate to-day in regard to printing on third-class mail matter, and remarked that he did not

Mr. BLACKBURN introduced a bill to prohibit book-

ton or Georgetown. Referred. n or Georgetown. Referred. Mr. CHANDLER called up his resolution regarding

ator's speech see another column.) Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Privileges and which to hold an office. Elections, reported a rejolution to pay Daniel P. Lucas, of West Virginia, \$1,000 in full for expenses and salary as a claimant of a seat in the Senate. Referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. MITCHELL called up the bill introduced by him on December 12, abrogating all treaties heretofore made and now operative between the United States Government and the Chinese Empire, in so far as they permit the coming of Chinese to the United States; and absolutely prohibiting the coming of Chinese to the United States, excepting onig diplomatic, consular and other officers. Mr. MITCHELL addressed the Senate in support of the bill. He said that in the City of New York there were 2.175 Chinese landress—to say notifing of the innumerable opium joints, gambling hells, and other sinks of vice and infjuity in that modern and other sinks of vice and infjuity in that modern below cities at least \$1.000.000 annually. There were letweeins at least \$1.000.000 annually. There were letweeins at least \$1.000.000 annually. There were letween 250,000 and 300.000 Chinese in the United States—probably 200.000 of them being in the States—probably 200.000 of them being in the States of California; and hundreds of thousands more would come by way of Canada on the Canadian Pacific inte af steamers and railroad. They would flow in like water from a sieve. The voice of the people of the Pacific Coast, trespective of party, crean or sex, was unanimously in favor of the absolute exclusion of Chinese immigration; but that voice had been in a great measure stifled and repressed in Congress.

Mr. STEWART addressed the Senate on the sames had been that the most remarkable thing he had seen in his tavels; and General Grant, on his return from his tour around the world, what was the most remarkable thing he had seen in his tavels; and General Grant, on his return from his tour around the world, what was the most remarkable thing he had seen in his tavels; and General Grant, on his return from his tour around the world, what was the most remarkable thing he had seen in his tavels; and General Grant, on his return from his tour around the world what was the most remarkable thing he had seen in his tavels; and General Grant, on his return from his tour around the world what was the most remarkable thing he had seen that the most remarkable thing he had seen that the most remarkable thing Government and the Chines Empire, in so far as they permit the coming of Chinese to the United States;

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House to-day a mes of the French Government to the Government of the United States to participate in the Exposition to be held in Paris in 1889 to commemorate the taking of the Bastile. Mr. Bayard in an accompanying communication recommended that Congress appropriate \$200,000 to defray the expenses of the installation of American exhibits; also that the President be empowered to appoint a Commissioner General to represent this country at the Exposition.

Mr. BLOUNT, of Georgia, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported that a bill relating to permissible marks, printing or writing, upon second, third and fourth-class matter. House calcular.

The Secretary of War transmitted to the House a of the French Government to the Government of the United States to participate in the Exposition to be held

report from the Chief of Engineers upon the preliminary exactination of Spring Creek, which flows from the vicinity of East New-York into Jamaica Bay. cary exacaination of Spring Creek, which nows from
ne vicinity of East New-York into Jamaica Bay,
he report states that while it is doubtless desirable
account of local interests that this waterway should
be opened up, it is the duty of the city of Brooklyn
and the country concerned, rather than that of the
eneral Government. The Chief of Engineers does not
onsider the creek worthy of improvement by the genral Government.

Secretary Fairchild sent to the House correspondner addressed to the Treasury Distributed and related

before Monday. In the case of Mr. Lamar it is well understoo! that a number of Republican Senators desire to make speeches, though not, as has been stated, in open session. To these, it is but natural to expect, Democratic Senators will want to reply, so that even without the galleries to witness the contest and encourage the speakers, it is impossible to say when a vote will be reached. it is impossible to say when a vote will be reached. Mr. Rhad clarger's anno meement in open session to-day that it was his intention to vote for the confirmation of Mr. Lamar caused great surprise among his party colleagues, it having always been understood that he would vote against confirmation. His friends base his sudden change of heart upon the attacks made upon Mr. Lamar on account of his disloyalty and lack of sincerity in his profession regarding the binding force of the VIII to VIVI had XVII amendments to the Con-

account of his disloyalty and lack of sincerity in his profession regarding the binding force of the XIIIth, XIVth and XVth Amendments to the Constitution. They say that Mr. Riddleberger thinks it unwise practically to oppose Mr. Lamar, and that it would be better to reject Mr. Vilas on account of the partisan use to which he has put the office under his control throughout the country and especially in Virginia.

The impression still is that Mr. Lamar will be confirmed by a small majority ranging all the way from 4 to 7. Gossip has it that the removal of Lebarnes, one of the law clerks of the Interior Department, and "General" Sparks's right-hand man was the price paid by Mr. Lamar for his commetien. Mr. Vilas at least denies that he had any hand in the peremptory removal of the law clerk. It certainly seems strange that Mr. Lemar on the eve of resigning his office should remove a man upon the ground that he was not in harmony with him on questions regarding the administration of the Land Office, and the question will naturally be asked, if he was able to get along with Mr. Lebarnes for nearly three years, why could he not bear with him a few hours longer and leave the question of whether he should remain or not for his successor to decide.

MR. BENEDICT MUST BESTIR HIMSELF. Washington, Jan. 12. (Special).-There is general complaint among Representatives on account unusual and vexatious delay in the office of the Public Printer, and General Grosvenor, of Ohio, to-day offered a resolution directing the Committee on Printing to investigate the matter. The specific complaint set out in his resolution was that "The Record" is not delivered to the members of "The Record" is not delivered to the memoers of the House till an unrease nably late hour. Another complaint is about the unusual delay in the print-ing of bills. When bills are introduced the States are called in alphabetical order. Members from States which stand near the head of the alphabet and to-day that they had not been able to obtain printed copies of bills introduced by them last Monday. The new rule which provides that no private bill shall be printed until after it has been favorably, reported by a committee relieves the favorably reported by a committee relieves the Government Printing Office of about four-fifths of the bill-printing which it formerly had to execute and yet, despite that fact, the bills are further behind-hand than ever before.

INSANE UNITED STATES CONVICTS. Washington, Jan. 12 (Special)-The House Committee on Appropriations has received a communication from the Attorney-General covering munication from the Attorney-General covering one from Medical Superintendent Macdonald, of the State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn, New-York, asking for the removal from that institution of four insane United States convicts whose terms of sentence expired long ago. Dr. Macdonald says that these patters are non-residents of New-York, having been convicted in the District of Columbia, and as the asylum is already crowded and demands for the admission of patients from the State are urgent, he requests the removal of the four convicts named at the earliest practicafrom the State are argent, in Feducation of the four convicts named at the earliest practicable day. The Attorney-General in his communication suggests the introduction of a bill directing him to cause removal of these insane patients to the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington. It is expected that favorable action in this matter will be had.

MISSION R. ALBANY, Jan. 13, 12:30 a. m.-The jury in the Plate

agreed upon a verdict about midnight, then went to their homes. The verdict will be aunounced in court morning. The general epinion is that the verdict goes against Piatt. The main reliance of his

Allany, Jan. 12-The Platt case was resumed in th Circuit Court this morning. Much documentary evithink there was any fault in the law, but that the dence was presented. The clerk of the Fifth Avenue trouble arose from an incorrect interpictation of the linet, New York, was aworn, to prove Mr. Platt's lon law by the Postmaster-General.

Mr. McFarland, for the defendent moved for a nor making, pool-selling or gambling in races in Washing- suit and argued that the evidence fully justified such

a direction by the court.

Justice Mayham - 1 would like to hear you on the the Jackson, Miss., election. (For a summary of the ben-question whether the law permits a man to have tw fixed residences, one in which to vote and the other in

> "Certainly he can, said Mr. McFarland, "he can have haif a dozen places of residence."

Mr. McFariand then proceeded with his argumen analyzing the legal meaning of the word "domicile" and that of "residence." He also discussed the word "intention, and the sonse in which it should be taken. He cited various decisions, both from the English bench and the American judiciary, to substantiate

the Jew.

Mr. STEWART moved the reference of the bill and residence in New-York, and it seemed beyond controversy that the appointee to that office must be where he exercises its functions.

communications, one from W. H. Emerson, of Boston, in regard to the reduction of the dury on adjar and recommending the free admission of molesses now dutiable at four cent. per gallen: one from Frederick S. Folderson & Co., of Now-York, recommending the free admission of oranges and lemons or a reduction in the duty and imposition of uniform specific rates thereon and on lines and the abelition of dan age allowance on these articles; and one from William Pickhardt, of New-York, recommending the free solution of various dyestuffs, colors, extracts, and contained the properties of the first propertie POSITONING ACTION ON LAMAR.

SENATORS TO TAKE UP HIS NOMINATION ON MONDAY—RIDDLEBURGER'S CHANGE OF HEART.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (Special).—An agreement was reached in the executive session of the Senate to-day by which the nominat one of Messrs.

Lamar, Vilas and Dickinson will not be considered before Monday. In the case of Mr. Lamar it is 8 W. Jassett & Co., 8300; William H. Hodges & Co., 842; Alling & Co., 8500; William H. Hodges & Co., 8500; Willia

Alling & Co., \$300; William H. Hodges & Co., \$425; S. W. Hassett & Co., \$100; Stern Brothers, \$25, and Leonard Mordaunt, \$28.

Just as Payne was leaving the Tombs a deputy sheriff arrested him on an order granted in the following civil suits: A. H. Smith & Co., in the sum of \$5,114.58, for diamonds left with the firm on memorandom; Robbins & Appleton, in the sum of \$3,516.14, for watches and watch-cases; James Hedges, \$806.51, for jeweiry; Keller & Frey, \$424, for jeweiry; Keller & Entemeyer, \$834.70, for jeweiry. In earl case the firm of Payne, S. cck & Co. had represented that it was entirely solvent, when such was not the case. The aggregate ball in these cases amounted to about \$10,000. This Payne was unable to get, and he remained all last night in the custody of the sheriff.

HAS THE PATTI SWINDLER BEEN CAUGHT? A PRISONER WHO MAY BE THE BOGUS MARCUS

MAYER OF MEXICAN FAME. In December, 1886, the news came from Mexico that the good citizens of the Mexican metropelis had been swindled out of over \$20,000 by a man who gave his name as Marcus Mayer. The original and only legitimate wearer of this cogno-men is and was at that time one of Henry E. Abbey's business managers and in that capacity was helping to direct the tout of Adelina Patti in South America. Marcus Mayer, the of Adelina Patti in South America. Marcus Mayer, the genuine, was far away from Mexico when Marcus Mayer, the genuine, was far away from Mexico when Marcus Mayer, the begus, appeared in that city, male arrangements to rent the Opera House, and opened the sale of seats for Mme. Patti's performances. The dollars flowest in till Marcus, the bogus's, treasury contained over \$21,000. He was preparing to leave the land of the cactus when the suspicions of the Government became aroused and he was politely invited to leave his receipts with the Treasury. He opened his safe and showed his large bars of money there. The officials were satisfied, but all they had seen there were bags of silver. The wily schemer had concealed all the gold and notes. With these he managed to get away and the good

vesterday it was learned that Inspector Byrnes had the avindler locked up at Police Headquarters. The news came out through Mr. Abbey's having been sent for to identify the prisoner. Messrs. Abbay and Mayer have always believed that the swindler was one Charles R. Bourton, who came here from Europe just before Mme Patti's four was to begin and represented him.

self as the correspondent of the Paris Gaulois and Figure, and the London Referee.

Mr. Abbey is said to have identified the prisoner as this Sources. On what charge he is held was not divulged by the police authorities. He did not swindle Abbey, for when Patti did get to Mexico the sales of seats were in no way affect by the fact that many had to pay twice over.

APPOINTING THE STANDING COMMITTEES. President John McCarty, of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, yesterday announced the Standing Committees of the Board. The chairmen of the mos important committees are the following: Railroads, J. Coffey; Water and Drainage, Anson Ferguson; Lamps and Gas, James Kane; Finance, G. S, Elcock Lamps and Gas, James Kane; Finance, G. S., Elcock;
Law, Join L. Cameron; Police and Excise, James
McGarry. No Republican was given a chairman-ship.
R. L. Baisley, president pro tem of the Eoard of
Supervisors of Kings County, announced the Standing
Committees of that body yesterday. The most important committees have the following chairmen;
Finance, Supervisor McKane; County Farm, Supervisor Fergus son; Law Supervisor Lamb; Contracts,
Supervisor Nolan; Court House, Supervisor Walker,
Jali, Supervisor Cullen. The eleven Republicans of
the Board are ignored in the chairmanships.

DELAYING A CONSOLIDATED SCHEME. Indianapolis, Jan. 12 (Special).—It is intimated that friends of one of the competing lines of the Indiana, Bleomington and Western were behind the movement which delays its consolidation with the Cleveland, San dusky and Columbus read. As the matter now stands the former road holds enough of the Cleveland, Sandusky and Columbus stock to prevent its being leased to any other than itself, yet could a competitor secure a major-ity of the stock it could prevent the consolidation. The more probable cause of the delay is, nowever, that the old Cleveland, Sandusky and Columbus stockholders hope to secure more favorable terms.

BRILLIANT RALL OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT. One of the most brilliant and successful military entertainments of the season was given at the 12th Hegiment Armory last night. The affair was for the benefit of the music fun this matter will be had.

THE SPARKLING COTERIE'S ANNUAL BALL.
The twesty-fifth annual ball of the Sparkling Coterie took place at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. Many place at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. Many composite the prominent politicians with their families were present. The officers of the society are Samuel Duffy, president; A. Healy, vice-president; M. Curley, treasurer; Charles F. Lynch, corresponding secretary; John C. Eustace, recording Lynch, corresponding secretary; and William J. Daniels, librarian. Dancing began at 11 o'clock and was kept up till 6 a. m. Dancing began at 11 o'clock and was kept up till 6 a. m.

mittee of New-York. A summary of the measure has already appeared in The Tribune. As if to respond to this challenge of the temperance sentiment in New-York a Democratic Assemblyman of that city— George F. Roesch— presented a bill authorizing the sale of liquor on Sunday from 12 o'clock, noon, till midnight in all the cities of the State having above 50,000 inhabitants. Mr. Roesch represents a district in New-York (the Bowery) which may be said to have a liquor saloon for every fifty of the inhabitants. Yet they are still dry and petition, according to Mr. Roesch, for the "personal liberty" to drink liquor on

Sunday. General Husted as a return gauntlet burled down a bill prohibiting the sale of liquor at State or county fairs. Then he made his first speech this year on a fairs. motion to order the bill to a third reading. GENERAL HUSTED PLEADING FOR TEMPERANCE.

"This is a bill," he said, "which commends itself to the good sense of everyone. It prohibits the sale sary, hasty and unjust commitments to State or county of liquor at the State fair and at county fairs. You asylums for the insane; also, that protection be seen the state of all know what are the evils of the sale of liquors at fairs. This measure was drawn up by a member of the State Agricultural Society. We already have a necessity for it ceases. Such legislation should cover law on the statute books prohibiting the sale of liquor | the following points: on election day and anywhere near the State Milli tary Camp. I submit we should extend this system of the to the fairs and protect women and children who at-tend them from the frequent sight of drunken men." Mr. Sheehan, of Buffalo, the Democratic leader, immediately proclaimed himself the champion of the liquor dealers. The Democratic party received too much money from the liquor dealers last fall to aid it in carying the State not to protect the liquor in-

terest now.
"I object to this bill being read a third time," screamed Mr. Sheehan, and Speaker Cole had to put aside the bill. This disposed of the bills relating to temperance legislation. THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF VOTING.

Next in importance may be ranked a bill to in-troduce in this State the Australian system of voting. Every reader of newspapers is acquainted with the forcible presentation of the merits of this system forcible presentation of the merits of this system made by Alien Thorndike Rice in "The North American Review" and by Henry George in his speeches. The system in brief is that the State prints the ballots not less than twelve nor more than sixteen years of Mr. Moak summed up on the part of the defence, ridicalling the statements of the counsel on the part of the people that politics had not entered into the case.

Mr. Countryman summed up for the people. The question was, he said, whether Mr. Platt had a legal residence in New-York in January, 1880, when he was appointed. He said that Mr. Platt now sought to so manipulate the legislative ferces that he could hold his present office for life. He closed by saying that nothing but a verdict for the people could be given from the testimony.

The court charged the jury that they were to decide from the evidence whether Platt had a residence or demicile in the Metropolitan Police District on January 29, 1880; that the words residence and domicile are synonymons as relates to this case; that Tioga County was not in that district, and that the undisjound evidence whether Platt, in July 1880. system, in brief, is that the State prints the ballots appointed. He said that Mr. Platt now sought to so manipulate the Fejislative ferces that he could hold his present office for life. He closed by saying that nothing but a verdict for the peopie could be given from the testimony.

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The court charged the jury that they were to decide from the exitimony of the properties of the first part of the first pa

cast at the last preceding election for the omice designated on said thence, which received the highest number of votes at such election. The ballots are to be printed at the expense of the State.

In each poining place there is to be a suitable compartment in which voters may privately inspect and arrange their ballots. Each voter is to be furnished with a complete set of ballots of all descriptions. The bill then says: "Each elector shall upon receiving such ballots from the ballot clerks forthwith select one ballot of each of the kinds which he intends to vote at such election and make such atterations to vote at such election and make such atterations, if any, as he wishes to make thereon. He shall theroupon immediately destroy in the presence of the ballot clerks all the other ballots received by him. The election officers must not furnish to any one person information of regard to the way that any voter cast his ballots. Only voters and election and received any other cast his ballots. Only voters and election officers are to be permitted near the polls."

THE FIELD GODE AND THE CANALS.

Senator lives pleased to learn that Senator Cantor had introduced a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 toward the improvement of the Eric Canal and two on the Oswego Canal. All the State canals are to be improved. In all \$600,000 is to be expended on the Eric Canal and \$200,000 on the Champiain Canal.

BILL TO INCREASE THE PAY OF POLICEMEN,

It can be truly said that 95 per cent of the bills introduced to force more money out of the pockets of the New-York taxpayers, are introduced by New-York City members, and especially the Democratic of the New-York taxpayers, are introduced by New-York City members, and especially the Democratic of the New-York taxpayers, are introduced by New-York City members, and especially the Democratic of the New-York taxpayers, are introduced by New-York City members, and especially the Democratic of the New-York taxpayers, are introduced by New-York City members, and especially the Democratic of th

York City members, and especially the Democratic members. They know that they represent the voters York City members, and especially the Democratic members. They know that they represent the voters in the tenement houses and not the taxpayers, senator Murphy, who represents the tenements of the southern end of Manhattan Island, presented to-day a bill to raise the salary of every man connected with the police department of New-York City. He proposes to increase the salary of Superintendent Murray from \$4,000 to \$5,000; of the inspectors of police, from \$3,500 to \$5,000; of the capitains, from \$2,000 to \$2,700; the sergeants and detective-sergeants, from \$2,000 to \$2,250; doormen, from \$500 to \$1,000; and patrolmen, salaries ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,200.

Some of the New-York members also were prolific in bills paipably intended to send a shiver down the backbone of the corporations and to make them send agents to Albany to bribe the "incorruptible" members from New-York not to pass them. Such are sometimes mildly called "strikes." They sibe termed "blackmail."

CHINESE TICKETS IN ENGLISH. Mr. Sullivan, of New-York, introduced a bill to compel the elevated railway companies to put un compel the elevated railway companies to put up gates or rails on their platforms, and a bill directed against the Chinese laundrymen to compel them to give a list in English of clothing left with them. Mr. Sullivan also had a bill to lower the rates for pawn brokerage, and another to lower the ferry rates of the Brooklyn ferry corporations. Mr. Finn. of New-York, had a bill to compet the street railway companies of New-York and Brooklyn to run cars all night, at intervals of not more than fifteen minutes. A BLOW AT HE BORTAIL CAR.

Mr. Connolly presented a bill to compel the street railway companies to put conductors on all their cars. This is a blow at the bobtail car. Mr. Finn introduced a bill repealing the law which exempts the American owners of foreign ships from taxation, so far as those vessels are concerned.

PARDONS FOR L'F ; PRISONERS, There are in the State Prisons nine or ten men under sentences of life imprisonment for aron and man-slaughter. The Penal Code now prevides only twenty years' imprisonment for these offences, and the nine or ten men referred to have been unprisoned for more than twenty years. Senator Arnold introduced a reso-lution requesting Governor Hill to pardon them.

exceed three years, to supply and maintain a course of free instruction in drawing, nedeiling woodworking, metal working, sewing and tooking to such teachers of the common and normal schools of the State as may desire it, and to provide for at least one betture a year at each of the normal schools eighteen thousand dollars are appropriated for this purpose.

REDUCING THE NUMBER OF STATE CONVICTS. Two important bills were introduced in regard to the employment of the convicts in the State prisons.

one half of a mill on each dollar.

THE GOVERNOR AND MR. TABOR ARE OUT. A COOLNESS BETWEEN THEM ON A QUESTION OF

PATRONAGE.

ALBANY, Jan. 12—There does not seem to be complete harmony between Governor Hill and all of the

new State officers. The Governor is anxious to make himself as strong politically as possible, pending the coming National Democratic Conventi Patronage will help him more than anything else, and wherever there is any to be had he reaches for it. Two of the Governor's strongest supporters are the Shechan brothers, of Buffalo. The elder, John C., is the secretary of the Aqueduct Commission, in New-York City, and the other, William F., is the leader of the Democratic minority in the Assembly. Both are energete, pushing men, with a large following in Eric County. It was principally through their exertions that Attorney-General Tabor, William F.

MANY BILLS INTRODUCED.

A BUSY DAY FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

MEASURES CONCERNING TEMPERANCE, THE BALLOT,

CANAL IMPROVEMENT, STATE CONVICTS, EDUCATION, TAXATION AND SO FORTH.

(BE TELEGRAPH TO THE TERBURE)

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Some of the measures that will interest the people of the State as a whole were presented to the Legislature to day. The leading bill of this nature was submitted to the Assembly by Mr.

Crosby. It was the high license bill prepared by the Church Temperance Society, the Society for the Prevention of Crimo, and the Citizens' High License Committee, of New-York. A summary of the measure has mittee of New-York. A summary of the measure has sheehans."

Sheehan's law puriner, was nominated, and the breathers worked night and day to elect him. The Governor had a friend and they save in the Attorney—as a place in the Attorney—as a plac

There is now a decided coolness between the Governor and the Attorney-General, and the relations stween the Sheehans and Mr. Tabor are strained.

DUE TO INDISCRIMINATE IMMIGRATION-TIMELY

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE BOARD OF CHARITIES. ALBANY, Jac. 12.-The twenty-first annual report ALBANY, Jac. 12.—The twenty-first annual report of the State Board of Charities, presented to-day, gives the number of insane persons in the institutions of the State on October 1 last as 14.062, an increase in this class over last year of 524. Much of this increase in the number of the insane is declared to be due to immigration. The board advocates amendments to the Federal law regulating immigration. The article of the report relating to the commitment and detention of the insane is especially referred to by the Governor in his annual message. The board recommends that the Legislature guard against unnecessary, hasty and unjust commitments to State or county cured to the inmates of such institutions against their continuous detention in such institutions where the

First-Directions for commitment on certificates of the physicians in the case at the outset shall be by court decree, after examining the person in question, under provisions similar to those of the State of Massachusetts.

sachusetts.

Second—More absolute provision for the discharge of patients by the Commissioner of Lunacy, by procedure similar to that of the State of Pennsylvania.

Third—The enactment of a provision of the Scotch lunacy law, requiring the superintendent of every asylum for the insane to make yearly affidavit that one month prior he has reviewed the case of all patients in custody, and that their continued detention in an asylum is necessary for their welfare or the public safety.

The Board is of the opinion that reforms are urgently needed in the methods of commitment to the juvenile reformatories, the support of the inmates committed to them, and transfers from them, and urges the enact-ment of laws embodying the following recommenda-(1) The limitation of the ages of comm

MR. HAMILTON CALLS IT BUNCOMBE. GOVERNOR HILL LECTURES THE LEGISLATURE-

SUBJECT: THE SOLDIERS' HOME. ALBANY, Jan. 12.-Governor hill sent a message to the Assembly to-day, referring to the Soldiers' Home at

It is believed within the province of the Lecislature to determine the character of the institutions it creates, and to declaire the nature and the status of the Schilters' Home not to be an "almshouse or eiter asylum." The Legislature should pretect these veter any in prerocatives as citizens of the State. It is understood that 150 of the veterans voted at the Home in November last and have been indicted therefor by the local Grand Jury, at the instance of the same parties whe instituted the Silvey suit. I cannot believe that the Legislature will refuse to prevent the censummation of the outrage involved in the prosecution of these veterans, and remedy the wrong sanght in refusing to permit them to vote at the only "home" they can call their own.

Frior to the decision of the Court of Appeals two Attorney Generals, upon full statements of the facts, decided that the veterans had a right to vote at such home. Additional legislation, however, is required. There is little doubt that it is in the power of the Legislature to declare what shall constitute a residence in such cases and the propriety of its exercise in favor of the veteran soldiers is too clear for argument. The winds subject is commended to the careful consideration of the Legislature.

Mr. Sheekan moved to refer the message to the Judici-

Mr. Sheekan moved to refer the message to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report in ten days.

Mr. Platt moves to strike out the ten days' limit. The message was entitled to respectful consideration, but the Judiciary Committee should be free in the matter. Mr. Hamilton declared that the message was detailed in a pure spirit of buncombe. Since he had been in the

House he had never heard a message couched in such language. The Governor lectures the Legislature for what it has done and for what it has not done. Was it necessary for the Governor to appeal to the Legislature to stand by these veterans ! There was no reason why officers of the courts, district attorneys and judges should be included in the Gover-

ner's couspiracy for votes.

Mr. Brundare subsequently introduced resolutions proposing to amend the Constitution, allowing veterans to vote at the homes in such manner as may hereafter be prescribed.

By a party vote—61 to 47—Mr. Platt's amendment to kill the ten days' time limit and to refer to the Judiciary Committee without instructions was a rried.

years' imprisonment for these offences, and the nine or ten men referred to have been imprisoned for more than twenty years. Senator Arnold introduced a resolution requesting Governor Hill to pardon them.

TREE INSTRUCTION FOR TEACHERS.

Senator Cantor introduced a bill authorizing Andrew S. D. aper, Superintendent of Public Instruction, to enter into an agreement with the Industrial Educational Association of New-York City for a term not to exceed three years, to supply and maintain a course of "You lost some property," and Sanger.

Goorge W. Sanger and came from Painasepins.

"You lost some property," said Sanger.

"I did," answered Emerson.

"Well, you can have it on the payment of \$175."

A bargain was made and both returned to the New-York

Hotel, Sanger remaining outside while Emerson went in to
get the money. Sanger must have grown suspicious, for
when Emerson came outside the "Bird" had flown. On the 9th Emerson received another unts, signed by J. Kruger, asking him to call again at the Grand Central Hotel. He med Senator Russell seeks to reduce the number of convicts by providing that only persons convicted of a felony shall be confined in a State prison. Those convicted for a misselmeanor are to be put in the County jails and pencientiaries. The County convicts are to be employed in cultivating the lands belonging to the several Counties, or in building, enlarging and repairing the public institutions. As for the convicts in the State prisons, they are to be employed on articles needed for the prisons and reformatories. Assemblyman Yates introduced a somewhat similar bill which prescribes that the convicts shall make the uniforms of the State militiamen.

TAXING CORPORATIONS.

Mr. Green introduced a bill which was ordered to a third reading taxing the Indebtedness of corporations one-half of a mill on each dollar.

BUCKLEY, THE WAITER, HAD SMALLPOX. It was ascertained yesterday that John R. Buckley, the waiter who was found dead in his room at No.

113 Macdougalst, on Tuesday, after the police had
sent for a St. Vincent's Hospital ambulance and a sickwagon from Bellovue Hospital, had died from hemorrhagic smallpox. The Health Board was not inorrhagic smanpox. Inc froatin Board was not income of the case until Buckley's body had been removed to the morgue and twenty or thirty persons had been exposed to contagion. Apparently the failure lay partly to the blame of the St. Vincent's Hospital surgeon, who refused to remove Buckley. The surgeon said he told the police that Buckley had small-pox and directed them to inform the Board of Health.

MR. HILLIARD'S EFFORTS FOR FUERER. Robert Hilliard, who has been endeavoring to secure parion of Fuerer, the escaped coartot, returned from Alba yesterday and says that the Governor has promised to vestigate the case and will sent official letters to Jes Cowing, the District-Attorney and Warden Brush, of Ming.